LINCOLN SENSE

Society of Lincoln Cent Collectors • Dr. Sol Taylor, President • 13515 Magnolia Blvd. • Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

SLCC is dedicated to the collecting and study of the LINCOLN CENT. Our journal, LINCOLN SENSE, is published six times a year. Annual membership is $15 and foreign mailing is $20. Life membership is available at $150.

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HAPPY NEW YEAR 2000

Contents:

P. 1 Record Prices, Millennium Year Special, Hardbacks
P. 2 Grading Notes, Long Beach Show, 1943 Copper sets record
P. 3 Mail Bid sale #100, lots 1-18
P. 4 lots 19-47
P. 5 lots 48-85
P. 6 lots 86-125
P. 7 -10 The complete story of the 1969 doubled die cents
P. 11 Prices Realized, Mail Bid Sale #99, Membership Report

For this mail bid sale only, ALL successful bidders will receive a copy of the 3rd edition of *The Standard Guide to the Lincoln Cent.*

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Record prices

Steve Benson tells SLCC that a Canadian 1936 dot cent in BU--probably the only one--sold recently for $100,000 making it the highest price ever paid for a small cent. Stewart Blay reports that a 1922 Plain MS65RB sold recently for $85,000, and the Bowers & Merena sale last summer sold a 1943S PCGS VF35 copper cent for $45,000+15% buyers fee. Benson described the coin as "a dog".

Prices for the very rare cents still are climbing.

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Millenium year special

To commemorate our 100th mail bid sale and the new millenium, SLCC will give a free copy of *The Standard Guide to the Lincoln Cent, 3rd edition,* to every successful bidder in the 100th mail bid sale. Deadline for bids is January 29th, 2000.

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Information wanted

Anyone with information on sales (private or auction) of the following please contact SLCC: 1917 doubled die, 1969S doubled die, 1958 doubled die and 1970S doubled die. Thank you. If any of these appear for sale, please advise.

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SLCC advertises

To promote SLCC and the newest Lincoln Cent guide, we have a quarter page ad every month in THE NUMISMATIST. You may use copies of the ad in your club bulletin or flyers at local coin shows, or send to possibly interested friends or relatives.

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Hardback left

As of November 21, we have 21 copies of the hardback edition of *The Standard Guide to the Lincoln Cent* available. Price is $39.95. These would make wonderful Xmas gifts to coin collectors.

Grading Notes

SLCC offers a five day no questions asked return policy on all coins sold in the Mail Bid Sales--except for slabbed coins. SLCC spoke to several members who regularly submit coins to the major grading services about how they feel about the results they get. The average numbers break down this way--about 5% of the coins received HIGHER grades than expected, about 10% received lower grades than expected and the remaining 85% were graded as expected Thus if one submits coins bought at SLCC mail bid sales--it can be expected to fall into these percentages.Only if a coin is determined to be counterfeit or altered will SLCC accept the return. Otherwise, any grading differences between SLCC and any grading service will continue to be subjective. As mentioned in earlier articles, some services are known to be more "generous" with the higher grades (above MS65) than others. By submitting coins (especially red MS Lincolns) to the more "generous" services, one can expect some pretty high grades. The current Population Reports substantiate this fact.

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SLCC meets at Long Beach

The next Long Beach (CA) Coin & Stamp Expo is February 10-13 at the Long Beach Convention Center--100 S. Pine Street. It is across the street from the new Aquarium and a 3 minutes ride to the Queen Mary. If you've never been to the Long Beach show, it's massive by any standard. SLCC meets Saturday Feb. 12 at 11am in Rm 102C on the mezzanine level. Your SLCC membership card will get you free admission to the bourse (saves $4.50). For buying or selling, this is the place to be.

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1943 Copper Sets Record

SLCC has been informed by one of the principals in the latest transaction of a 1943 copper (bronze) cent. An ANACS MS62BN described as the "finest known" was sold recently for $112,500. The coin had been in the collection of a collector who acquired it over 50 years ago. It was only recently slabbed by ANACS. Steve Benson, who was in the chain of recent ownership said it was the finest known 1943 bronze with a hint of mint luster showing at the rims. Rare coin dealer Sam Lukes negotiated the final sale. This is the first (and so far the only) Lincoln cent to pass the $100,000 mark. A Canadian 1936 dot cent sold for $100,000 in 1999.

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SLCC's CENTENNIAL MAIL BID SALE #100.
Our first sale of the century and our 100th mail bid sale. Lots of items never before seen in SLCC mail bid sales.
Closing date for mail bids, January 29, 2000. Mail early.

Nevada Consignment
Lot Description
1 1910 Matte proof ANACS PF65BN--with trace of VDB (not on the certificate in the slab). This is the discovery piece shown in FW P.310. Reserve $1,000.
2 1909VDB MS66RD, a gem
3 1921S AU50BN, hints of luster at the rim
4 1931 MS64RD, couple obv spots or would be MS65
5 1931D MS65RD,light overall toning
6 1931S MS63RB, reddish obv, brown rev.
7 1932 PCGS MS66RD, flashy gem
8 1955 ANACS MS64RD, DOUBLE DIE OBV 2-0-II+V. Rare. Not type better known Type 1, but rare. Pop. 6, 41 better. Reserve $400.
9 1955 DDO 9-0-VI + 13-R-VI DDR MS63RD plus 1955 DDO 3-0-VI MS65RD (2 doubled dies)
10 1960D ANACS MS64RD, LG DATE DDO 2-0-1
Long Beach Consignment
11 1873 Indian closed 3, Pf64RD, obv full Pf65, shimmering golden rosy hues, rev. 2mm crusty spot at 2 o'clock. Net grade Pf62. Rare issue, only 1,100 minted.
12 1909VDB MS65RD, few minor obv specks
13 1923 MS63RB, dark area obv, fingerprint trace
14 1939 Pf64RD NGC/ANA, low mintage 13,520
15 1939 Pf66RD NGC/ANA, Gem, cherry red. Rare high end proof.
16 1940 PCGS Pf66RD, deep rainbow red gem, rare high grade
17 6 elongated cents (AU): V-J Day (1945), V-E Day (1945), Iwo Jima (1945), D-Day (1944), 50th Anniversary of Pearl Harbor (1941), Desert Storm (1990D)
18 US Mint one cent die, cancelled, mounted as in photo with glass dome. Photo of recent ad showing same item. Great gift item.

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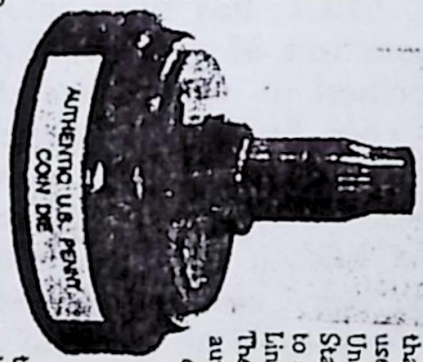

Yes, we have the actual dies that were used at the United States Mint to strike the Lincoln Cent. These authentic dies have been cancelled as to mint specification so that they could never be reused. We offer individually displayed under glass on a wooden base. We have seen prices on these in excess of $50.00.

Authentic Lincoln Cent Die

Idaho Consignment

19 1909VDB MS66RD, golden gem
20 1909 MS66RD, golden gem
21 1910 MS64BN, traces of red
22 1916 MS63BN, sharp
23 1918 MS63RB
24 1920 MS65RD, golden gem
25 1924 MS66RD, golden gem
26 1927 MS63RB, red rev.
27 1928 MS65RD, golden gem
28 1929 MS66RD, golden gem
29 1929S MS66RD, golden gem, tiny stain obv.
30 1930 MS66RD, golden gem
31 1930D MS66RD, golden gem
32 1930S MS66RD, red gem
33 1934 MS66RD, red gem
34 1935 MS66RD, gem red

Michigan Consignment

Lots #35-41 All slabbed coins.
35 3 slabs: 1934D HMK MS64RB, 1936 HMK MS64RD, 1937 NGC MS67RD

HMK = Hallmark slabbed coin

36 1941S SMS MS64RD ANACS
37 5 slabs: 1943 HMK MS65 (4), 1943S HMK MS65
38 3 slabs: 1944D ANACS MS65RD, 1955D ANACS MS64RD, 1955S ANACS MS65RD
39 1951D/D ANACS MS65RD, 1952D/D ANACS MS66RD
40 4 slabbed proofs: 1961 NGC/ANA Pf65RD, 1963 ANACS Pf67RD, 1968S ANACS Pf63RD, 1982S ANACS Pf64Cameo
41 1985D HMK MS66RD, brass plated (error)

Illinois Consignment

42 Gem roll hand-picked MS66RD 1942S cents each in a sealed mylar flip. (50 pcs)

San Francscisco Consignment

43 7 rolls (350 coins) circ S mint cents 1940-1954. All VG-AU.
44 1912D Six VG coins
45 1918S Partial roll (42 coins) all G-F
46 1918D F, 1919S VF, 1919S VG
47 (55 pieces) Roll wheat cents: 1912D-1958D, incl P,D,S G-AU. Mixed dates incl duplicates.

Michigan Consignment

48 1907 Indian cent G, counterstamped star rev on shield
49 1909VDB DDO 2-0-VI Fine
50 1910 MS66RD, gem
51 1910 MS66RD, from SLCC sale #83, rainbow rims
52 1911 XF45 and 1911 MS63BN
53 1911 MS65RD, muted subtle hues
54 1914 MS62BN, 1920 XF45, 1920 XF40
55 1920 VG, 1921S VG, 1921S F
56 1924S G, 1926 MS63RB
57 1926 MS63RB and 1926 MS65RD obv toning
58 1927D XF40, 1927 F, 1927S VG, 1928 XF45
59 1929 MS63RB and 1929D XF45
60 1930 Golden gem MS66RD
61 1930 MS64RB, 1930S MS63RB, 1930D AU55
62 1931D MS63RD, 3 rev. stains
63 1934 2 gem MS65RD plus 1934 MS63RD
64 1934D MS65RD
65 1935 MS65RD, 1935 MS66RD, 1935 MS64RD
66 1936 MS66RD (2) gems, 1 with broken "R"
67 1936 MS65RD, 1936S MS65RD, 1936D MS64RD
68 1936 MS64RB, 1936 MS65RD, 1936 MS66RD
69 1936S MS65RD, 1936S MS66RD, 1936D MS66RD, 1936 65RD
70 1937 (3) MS66RD, 1937S MS65RD, 1937D MS64RD
71 1938 MS66RD (4 pieces)
72 1938D MS65RD, 1938S MS65RD (3)
73 1938S RPM#2 Triple S MS64RB, 1938S RPM#2 MS65RD
74 1939 MS65RD (3), 1939 MS66RD, 1939D MS66RD
75 1940 (3) MS66RD, golden gems
76 1940D (2) MS65RD, 1940S MS65RD
77 1941 (5) Unlisted DDO extra eyelid, T/T in TRUST MS65RD
78 1941 (2) MS66RD, 1 MS65RD w teeny obv speck
79 1942 (5) MS66RD, 1 MS65RD
80 1943 (2) MS65, 1943D (2) MSD65, 1943S (3) MS65
81 1944 (4) MS66RD, 1 MS65RD
82 1945 MS66RD, 1946 (5) MS65RD, 1946 MS65RD
83 1947, 1948, 1949 matched trio MS66RD
84 1944D RPM #2A+DDO 4-0-II+DDR 4-R-VI MS63RD (1 coin)
85 1949S DDO 1-0-II AU50, 1952D/D RPM#11 MS66RD

continued next page...

86 1953/3 strike doubling MS65RD, 1955D 1-0-III AU55
87 1960D lg(2) MS65RD, 1963D 1-0-VIII 3/3 MS63RD
88 1960D lg 3-0-II (2) MS64RD
89 1960 lg Pf65Rd, 1969S Pf65Rd, 1970S Pf66Rd
90 1973S Pf66Rd, 1974S Pf64Rd, 1975S Pf67Cameo
91 1977S Pf68DCAM, 1979S Typ II Pf68DCAM
92 1982S Pf68DCAM (10 pcs)
93 1987S Pf69DCAM, 1988S Pf69DCAM, 1994S Pf69DCAM

Minnesota Consignment

94 1919 XF40, 1919D AU50, 1919S XF45
95 1920 and 1924 AU55
96 1922D F obv, VG weak rev.
97 1927D and 1928D both AU55
98 1928 and 1929 both AU58
99 1934 MS65RD
100 1934D MS65RD
101 1935S MS65RD 5 pcs
102 1942 PCGS Pf65Rd
103 1942D RPM#4 MS64RD
104 1942S RPM#11 Stage A MS65Rd
105 1960sm Pf66Rd
106 1993S Pf69 DCAM
107 1999S Pf69DCAM
108 Set of BU wheats 1935-1958--69 pieces, in 2 album pages (with a dime in one hole). All MS65 or better, complete.

Colorado Consignment

109 1920 MS63RB, sharp, streaky color
110 1921S and 1921S VF
111 1926S VG (2), 1926S VF, rev, weak obv.
112 1931S MS63RB (mostly red) some dark areas
113 1931D F, 1932D XF40
114 1933 XF40, 1933D F, 1935S MS64RD spot obv.

San Diego Consignment

115 3 coins: 1911 VG, 1911D VG, 1911S F, partial wheat lines
116 2 coins: 1912 VG, 1912D G-VG
117 2 coins: 1913 VG, 1913S Fine, full wheat lines
118 1914S VG, few edge dings
119 3 coins: 1915 G, 1915D VG, 1915S VG-F, partial wheat lines
120 3 coins: 1916 F, 1916D VG, 1916S G
121 1922D Fine obv, weak rev.
122 1931S F-15, Key date
123 1926S AU55, hint of luster. Sharp die state. Might pass for MS, but for minor obv. marks.
124 1934 MS65RD, teeny obv specks
125 1970S lg Pf66CAM

End of Mail Bid Sale #100. Mail your bids early.

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The following pages cover the story of the 1969 counterfeit doubled die and the 1969S doubled die taken from Flynn & Wexler's 1996 Lincoln cent book. Anyone in possession of a 1969 doubled die (not the "S"), has a counterfeit coin and it is subject to confiscation.

Thanks to Flynn & Wexler for use of this material.

The 1969S doubled die cent caused one of the most controversial and embarrassing moments in the Mint's history. I involved cover-ups, lies, propaganda, and a loss of respect for the Mint, whose reputation up to that time was untarnished Jim Heine researched and did a complete study of all relevant facts. From this we have learned the truth.

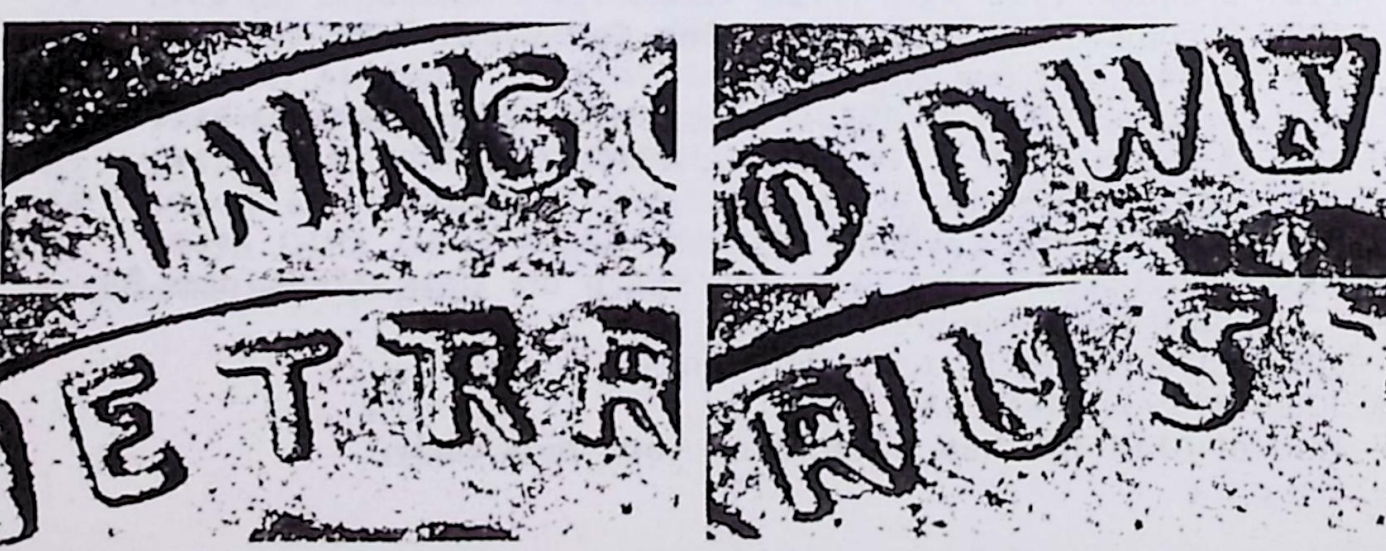
The timing of the production of the 69S DDO could not have been worse. A 1969P counterfeit doubled die wa produced by Roy Gray and Marty Goodman. They were caught and prosecuted by the Secret Service. In prosecuting Gra and Goodman, the Mint did not want any other 69 doubled dies brought to the trial as legitimate doubled dies produced b the Mint. Because of this, five collectors were forced to surrender legitimate coins which were never returned.

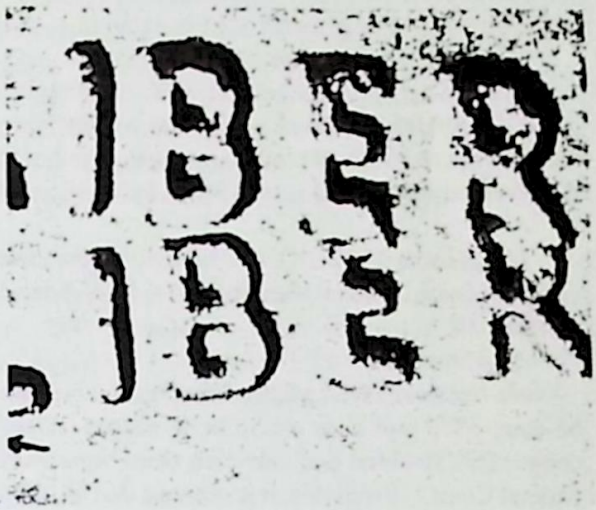
The head of this conspiracy was Phillip B. Neisser, a chemist who was a highly respected consultant for the Mint. H examined the first 69S DDO and declared it a counterfeit. From there, the Secret Service authorized the confiscation of a 69S DDOs. From June to November 1970, five 69S DDOs were confiscated. During this time the Mint and Secret Servic fed propaganda to the numismatic press. This was done without question by the newspapers because the Mint's word wa "God", and if a newspaper dared to question it, it would loose favor with the Mint and no longer receive Mint pres releases. The Mint had the numismatic publications "in the palm of its hand" and manipulated them as it wished. It is eas to see how Neisser could call the coins counterfeit and have the press back him up.

Step back to the beginning. The first 69S DDO was purchased by Duane Spellman of California on January 9, 1969 Serious setup problems at the San Francisco Mint plagued the production of the striking of the S cents early in 1969. Th coin presses had alot of down time. In May of 1981, Jim Heine received a letter from Mr. Donald Weaver, acting Industria Manager of the Coining Division, United States Assay Office, San Francisco. Weaver said, "Doubled lettering occur when the coining press is out of alignment. This alignment could be on either the top or bottom of the stamping operation Most particularly I recall the double stamping of 1969 as we were having problems with one press where the alignment wa off on both top and bottom. Considerable downtime occurred until the correction was made."

It was reported publicly in late 1968 that the Secret Service was building a case against certain people. In March o 1969 rumors of a Philadelphia doubled die circulated within the error hobby. On April 18th, Goodman showed two of th 69P doubled dies at the CSNA 44th semiannual spring show. The coin was authenticated by NECA experts Goodman an Young. On June 4, Roy Earl Gray was jailed for a coin shop murder plot. Indictments against Goodman on December 12 1969. Approximately 3,000 1969P doubled dies were confiscated from his home.

As can be seen in the following pictures of the 1969P counterfeit the doubling is so dramatic it would have mos certainly been caught by Mint employees had it been produced there.





On June 3, 1970 photos of a 69S DDO owned by Oprah Stevens were sent to Coin World. Another 69S DDO was found by Iva Dinsen on June 12, 1970 in San Diego.

The first time the coin was seen in public was on June 16, 1970 when Cecil Moorehouse sent one to Coin World. Moorhouse found his coin in a roll of uncirculated 1969S cents purchased along with four other rolls from the Belmont Branch of the Bank of America about three months prior. The rolls were in Federal Reserve Bank wrappers. The 69S DDO was the only doubled die found in the five rolls. Coin World employee's Jim Johnson and Ed Flieschann declared the new discovery genuine. On June 18 Editor Margo Russel sent the coin to Phillip B. Neisser at the U.S. Mint for authentication. He never saw it again. Duane Spellman's coin was received by Coin World on June 22nd.

Phillip Neisser was a career employee. He was a chemist who joined the Mint in 1934 and became a technical consultant under the dictatorship of Eva Adams. His greatest achievement was the creation of a bonding technique used in the three layer, nonprecious metal coins that are used today.

Due to the wide spread hoarding during the 1960s, there was great demand for coinage and the Mint could not meet demands. The Neisser three-layer coin was supposed to alleviate the situation, but didn't. Mint Director Eva Adams attempted to make a Coin Roller Press that could make 10,000 coins per minute. The German Mint had failed the same thing four years earlier, but that did not matter. Millions of dollars were poured into this doomed experiment.

During this time the error hobby, including Goodman predicted that this project would fail. On the day Goodman introduced the 69P doubled dies, his speech at the 69 CSNA show was "10,000 coins per minute concept will be abandoned and scrapped."

This failed project helped cause the demise of Eva Adam's tenure as the Director of the Mint on September 1, 1969. On March 28, 1969 Mary Brooks was appointed Director. Her duties commenced when Adams left, but did not take long to realize that the 10,000 coins per minute idea was doomed. On December 23, 1969 Adams 10,000 coins per minute idea was abandoned. Many millions of taxpayer dollars were lost.

In 1970 Neisser was "left out to dry" because he was part of the costly experiments. He probably bore a heavy grudge against the error hobby who predicted failure from the beginning. Could this have led him to call the 69S a counterfeit even though it was within the weight, size, and metal limitations. These specifications are the main tools to detect counterfeits. Did he have some other means of attributing a coin as genuine? Why did no one else question his decision?

Neisser examined the coin and it was determined to be a "Mint Neisser Counterfeit." On June 25, 1970 Secret Service Agent John Holtzauer authorized the seizure of all known or reported specimens. Neisser also sent a letter to Mr. Frederick Mute, Acting Director of the Mint, informing him of the counterfeits. Moorhouse's coin was immediately turned over to the Secret Service. Spellman's coin was confiscated at Coin World, Stevens' and Disens' coins were confiscated in San Diego.

On July 15, 1970 Coin World featured Stevens' 69S DDO photos. Later, in September, Coin World published articles about 1969S fakes with photos from the Mint and Secret Service. The articles said:

"The appearance of counterfeit 1969S doubled die cents has been reported by the U.S. Secret Service. Examined Bureau of the Mint experts, and the coins are said to be within Mint tolerances for weight, diameter and thickness. Al the Secret Service advises the composition of the alloy employed in the counterfeit pieces closely approximates that us in the production of genuine one-cent coins."

The article goes on to describe the doubling and characteristics. What it does not tell is how Neisser determined counterfeit. If the coins are within the weight, size, and composition of genuine coins, how can someone determine th they are counterfeit? No questions were asked at that time. No rebuttals were printed and the newspapers printed wh they were told by the Mint. So much for freedom of the press.

J.M. Kloss's 69S DDO was featured on the cover of Error Trends Coin Magazine in September of 1970, and the co was confiscated when it was returned to him. The coin was declared a "Mint Neisser counterfeit" by Jurcich who replac Neisser.

Mr. Kloss received a letter from Special Agent Tom Hanson on October 15, 1970, stating that his coin was believed be counterfeit and if so would be destroyed. Hanson also said: "As you are no doubt aware, a large number of the counterfeit "doubled die" one-cent coins were put on the numismatic market, and the maker was recently convicted Federal Court." From this, it is obvious that all 1969 doubled dies were classified as counterfeit by the Secret Service a the Mint.

Why did Gray produce his own coins? He did this to help pay his huge debt of borrowed money against his h million dollar coin collection. Gray was three years from inheriting millions in a trust fund. Twenty-three hundred 196 doubled dies were confiscated from his house, but no dies were ever found.

During the Gray and Goodman trial, the Mint and Secret Service could not afford to allow the 69S doubled dies to authenticated as genuine, shown produced at the trial and presented as Mint products. They chose instead to confiscate 1969P and 1969S doubled dies and consider them all counterfeit.

The Secret Service confiscated many Mint sewn bags from banks in San Francisco during 1970 and sent them to t melting pots. There were several banks that were thought to have had cents from the first week of productions sent to the Mint and Federal employees were advised that if they were in possession of any, they would be terminated.

During the trial, the judge instructed the jury that "they could assume for the sake of argument that no 1969 doubl die was every validly issued from the Mint." The trial judge would not allow a 1969S doubled die cent as evidence. Dua Spellman offered his second 1969S DDO as court evidence, but the judge said no and the coin was lost by the Sec Service.

After the trial, the Mint and Secret Service no longer attempted to seize any more 69S doubled dies. Many were fou and known about, but there was never any effort to confiscate them. On November 19, 1970 a 69S DDO was found Lloyd Jones and featured by Coin World on November 10, 1971 on page 54. The Mint did not pursue this coin as the tr was over and they did not care anymore. All coins thereafter were declared genuine. but the original five coins were nev re-examined. If they had been, the Mint would have had to admit that the coins were genuine and illegally seized.

A believer turns the tide. Lonesome John Devine was one of the only people who believed the 1969S DDO to authentic. Coin World, Numismatic News, NECA, and all the other publications and numismatic organizations believ the Mint, even though the coin fell within all specifications and was found in Mint sewn bags.

Lonesome John believed strongly enough that he purchased a copy and sent it to the Secret Service. The Sec Service responded stating that the coin was counterfeit and was destroyed. A year and a half later, he received anoth letter and the coin. The letter stated the coin was genuine.

Lonesome John's coin was checked by Jurcich (who replaced Neisser) on March 7, 1974 then put away for 17 month On July 30, 1975 this coin was declared genuine by Jurcich. Agent Holtzauer advised Los Angeles Secret Service age Robert Powis that although Devine's coin was genuine he could tell Devine his coin was "genuine, counterfeit, or altered Powis declared the coin genuine.

Under the law, the Secret Service is responsible for keeping all confiscated numismatic material for a period of 5 yea before it can be destroyed. On March 12, 1980 the five confiscated 69S DDOs were destroyed.

In a letter dated April 10, 1981 from Special Agent Joseph Carlon to Cecil Moorhouse, Carlon stated "Please be advised that your 1969S doubled-die one cent coin was forwarded to Mr. Philip B. Neisser, Bureau of the Mint, with a June 18, 1970 letter from Margo Russel of Coin World. This coin was determined to be counterfeit. Counterfeit coins are routinely destroyed after being retained by the Secret Service for five years. This coin was destroyed."

In a letter to Jim Heine from former Deputy Director of the Mint, Alan Goldman, Goldman stated that the 69S DDOs voluntarily submitted were determined genuine on their own. He said that they did not have any of the previously confiscated 69SS for comparison. This was untrue as Heine found documents indicating that in 1979 the Giaimo 69S DDO was housed in the very same file that housed the five original coins.

When Heine confronted Jurcich asking why the Giaimo coin was not compared to the five Neisser counterfeits, Dr. George Hunter replied saying, "We are unable to answer your question. The question should be directed to the United States Secret Service." In the late 1970s and in the 80s some numismatic papers stated that all 69S DDOs were returned to their owners. This is absolutely false as the first 5 were melted in 1980. However, the papers were probably given that information by the Mint and published it without checking with the original owners.

Questions unanswered -

Jurcich replaced Neisser in 1970. He examined and called the final confiscated 69S DDO a Neisser counterfeit. Yet in 1975 he called the Devine coin genuine. Why? What new knowledge did he posses that he did not have in 1970? Was he just covering up Neisser in 1970 and not trying not to go against Neisser's his word?

Why did no one in the press question the decision of Neisser? If a coin falls within the weight, size, and composition tolerance, how could it be counterfeit? If enough people questioned his judgment and how he arrived at his conclusion, the Mint and Secret Service might have backed off.

If the 69S was counterfeit, why did the Secret Service confiscate Mint sewn bags from San Francisco? If the coin was found in a Mint sewn bag, wouldn't that help prove it genuine?

Why wasn't an investigation ever conducted by the Mint, Secret Service, or Federal Government to determine why these coins were confiscated and, more importantly, why were they melted even after other specimens were declared genuine? That would imply that those coins were genuine too. Was this done to cover up or eliminate the evidence so it would not be brought up again?

Why were the five confiscated 69S doubled dies never returned while all voluntarily surrendered coins were?

Why, after Jurcich declared the Devine coin genuine, did special agent Holtzauer tell the Los Angeles branch that they could tell Devine that the coin was genuine, counterfeit, or altered?

Summation

To help prosecute Gray and Goodman for making counterfeit 1969P doubled die cents, the Mint had the 1969P and 1969S doubled dies declared counterfeit by Neisser. The 69S DDO cents were declared counterfeits so that they could not be brought to trial and used as evidence as being produced by the Mint. The Mint and Secret Service provided the numismatic newspapers artificial intelligence to support and sell their claim. The Mint's word was "God" and no one challenged the Mint

After the trial, the Mint did not pursue any more 69S doubled dies even though they were reported. In 1975 Jurcich declared the Devine coin genuine and all subsequent coins were returned to their owners.

The five original confiscated pieces were never re-examined yet were melted in 1980. Letters were sent to their owners saying that the coins were melted because they were counterfeit. It would have been a great gesture if the Mint had returned these five coins instead of destroying them. In so doing, the Mint destroyed more than just the five coins; they lost the trust and respect of many in the numismatic community.

Results Mail Bid Sale #99

Lot	Bid
1-19	210.50
21	7.75
22	10.25
23	40.
24	18.
25	18.50
26	25.
27	30.
28	100.
29	4.50
30	80.
31	15.
32	120.
33	17.50
34	65.
35	59.
36	7.50
37	61.
38	5.
39	12.
40	23.
41	40.
42	8.
43	8.50
44	3.
45	8.50
46	5.
47	17.50
48	12.
49	10.
50	50.
51	21.50
52	39.
53	6.50
54	12.t
55	15.
56	7.t
57	5.
58	15.
59	15.
60	15.
61	10.
62	12.50
63	10.
64	12.
65	4.75
66	8.
67	10.50
68	35.
69	185.
70	10.t
71	10.
72	4.
73	75.
74	3.
75	8.50
76	10.
77	5.50
78	4.t
79	3.
80	8.
81	8.50
82	40.
83	40.
84	57.50
85	21.
86	19
87	17.50
88	23.
89	10.
90	20.
91	20.
92	15.
93	7.
94	27.
95	7.
96	58.
97	14.50
98	25.
99	7.
100	5.

There were 23 successful bidders who won one or more lots. There were no late bidders, thank you. t=tie bid (Lot #20 was the combined lots #1-19).

Membership Report

Since the last issue we have signed up the following new members:

R1299 Terry Bry MO
R1300 Darwin C. James MI
R1301 Normand R. DuBois NH
R1302 Randall Takemoto-Hambleton CA
R1303 Ralph Catapano NY

Welcome. Enjoy the new millennium with SLCC.

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